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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 16, 1925

DELEGATE'S REPORT
THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE
DEPARTMENTS ELECT
CHEAP LABOR
LABOR'S PICTURE

SIERRA 55

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Campagno Bros., 333 Clay.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission
Hoyt's Diners and Doughnut Places
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

HALE BROS.

Yes, Sir! Yes, Ma'am!

Come see for yourselves---and bring the children!

SANTA CLAUS

Will greet all comers at

Hale's Toyland

Fourth Floor

SATURDAY

From 10 to 12

and

from 2 to 4:30.

Time hasn't changed him---his glory can never fade!
Same nice old jolly face---same old white whiskers---
Same kind old smile---same old glad hand!

Be sure to say "Howdy"---
'cause he likes it!

---Fourth Floor.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1050 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers, 271 Russ Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 698—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 716 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10507—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 550—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stone Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stone Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1523 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 89—Office, Room 416, 153 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2025.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glanbruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsters No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1925

No. 37

Report of Delegate

To the Officers and Delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council:

As your delegate to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, I submit to you the following report:

The convention was called to order September 21, 1925, at 10:10 a. m., by Chairman Walter Barnes, president of the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council.

Chairman Barnes presented Rev. Howard B. Bard, who delivered the invocation.

Chairman Barnes then introduced Major John L. Bacon of San Diego, Hon. Superior Judge Wm. Paxon Cary, James Patrick, Chief of Police; James Byers, Sheriff; Hon. Claude Chambers, Police Judge, all of San Diego, and each delivered a brief address to the delegates and welcomed them to the city.

Chairman Barnes then extended the welcome of the San Diego County Federated Trades and Labor Council, and presented the gavel to the President of the California State Federation of Labor, Roe H. Baker.

President Baker briefly outlined the history of California labor and replied to the addresses of welcome, and then declared the twenty-sixth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor duly opened.

President Baker then announced the appointment of the Committee on Credentials.

The Credential Committee submitted its report to the convention, and its finding entitled 298 delegates to partake in the deliberations of the Federation.

The committee also recommended that Brother J. W. Kelley, with credentials from the Mexican Federation of Labor, be seated as a fraternal delegate.

On motion the committee's report was accepted and the delegate seated.

The president then announced the officers of the conventions, and also announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee on Constitution, Committee on Rules and Order of Business, Committee on Reports of Officers, Committee on Resolutions, Committee on Legislation, Committee on Grievances, Committee on Labels and Boycotts, Committee on Thanks. Said appointment was confirmed by the convention.

The convention adjourned at 12:10 p. m.

A very delightful bay trip was arranged by the Committee on Arrangements for the afternoon, and was enjoyed by mostly all the delegates, except a few dry-land sailors who were seasick and had to be given to the care of the steward of the trip, but after landing they were rushed to the doctors at Tia Juana, where they quickly recovered.

Tuesday, September 22.

The convention was called to order by President Roe H. Baker.

A telegram was read from James T. Thorpe, Vice-President of the International Association of Machinists, regretting his inability to attend the convention and extending his best wishes.

A telegram was also received from President Green of the American Federation of Labor and read in which he extended his fraternal greetings and good wishes for the success of the convention.

President Green in his telegram laid great stress on the campaign arranged by the American

Federation of Labor, and the Union Label Trades Department, for the organization of the wage earners, that are not yet organized, and for the sale of all union label products.

The Credential Committee then recommended that four more delegates from Los Angeles, four from San Diego, and one from San Francisco be seated. The committee's report was concurred in and the delegates seated.

The Committee on Rules and Order submitted its report, which was adopted by the convention.

Brother J. W. Kelley, fraternal delegate of the Mexican Federation of Labor, who some time ago addressed this Council, gave a very interesting talk on the labor movement in Mexico, told of the progress they were making and thanked the Federation for the assistance it has rendered to the movement in that country.

Mr. V. S. McClatchy, secretary of the California Joint Immigration Commission, was introduced and spoke of the problem of Oriental immigration and congratulated the California State Federation of Labor for its splendid co-operation through the efforts of its secretary, Paul Scharrenberg.

President Baker introduced Congressman Phil D. Swing of the 11th District of California. Mr. Swing welcomed the delegates and thanked them for their support during his last campaign.

He spoke of the Colorado River Boulder Dam project and the development of electric power in Southern California.

Mrs. Grace Doris, State Assemblywoman from Bakersfield, was then introduced and was given a rousing welcome by the delegates, which was due her as her record in the legislature is always 100 per cent labor.

The convention adjourned at 12:25 p. m., to meet the following morning at 9:30 a. m., which gave all the delegates who wished a chance to once again see the old swinging doors and the face upon the bar-room floor.

Wednesday, September 23.

The convention was called to order Wednesday, 9:38 a. m.

The Committee on Officers' Reports submitted its findings to the convention, and in said report congratulated the officers of the California State Federation of Labor for the great work accomplished in the past year. The committee's report was unanimously adopted.

Lieut. Gov. Young was then introduced and addressed the convention on the subject of "The History of Election Laws in California."

Lieut. Gov. Young's address was very interesting, tracing the election laws from the beginning of the State down to the present. He lauded the labor movement for its part in the making of election laws and congratulated the California State Federation of Labor for the enactment of labor legislation during the last twenty years.

Delegate Thos. L. Gavett of Federal Employees was introduced and thanked the Federation for the help it had given the government in the rehabilitation of those ex-service men who had been disabled in the service of their country during the world war.

Labor Commissioner Walter Mathewson was then introduced and gave a very lengthy report of the work of the Bureau since the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

During the course of Mr. Mathewson's report he produced a clipping from the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, in which the Association laid great stress on the fact that Paul Scharrenberg and John O'Connell were very busy at the last session of the Legislature, trying to get labor laws enacted and urged their membership that they had to get busy and be on the job in the future.

I myself got a real "kick" out of the clipping, owing to the fact that I, being in the Legislature, knew that out of the 117 registered lobbyists in Sacramento, labor had but seven and the corporations about one hundred.

After Mr. Mathewson's report the convention adjourned at 11:55 a. m., to meet at 2:05 p. m.

The convention was called to order Wednesday at 2:05 p. m., with 56 propositions before it for its consideration.

A telegram was read from Walter F. Lineberger, member of Congress, Ninth District of California, in which he joined in the efforts of the delegates, for the promotion and advancement for the cause of labor and for the placing of human values above property values when the two may conflict.

President Baker then called to the chair the first president of the California State Federation of Labor, who called for nominations for president.

Senator Dan C. Murphy nominated Roe H. Baker for president.

The nomination was seconded by a great many of the delegates and on motion nominations were closed, Brother Baker being elected without opposition.

Secretary Scharrenberg and the vice-presidents were nominated without opposition, the only change being in the Ninth District, where Brother J. Dufon, a delegate to this Council and a member of the Organizing Committee, takes the place of Brother Joe Mathewson, who was not a delegate to this convention.

For delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, Brother John J. Murphy of the Postal Clerks was nominated, as was that good woman and member of the Executive Board, Elma F. Smith.

After hearing the Resolutions Committee's report, the convention adjourned until 9:30 the following morning.

Thursday, September 24.

The convention was called to order at 9:40 a. m. by Roe H. Baker.

Brother Andrew Furuseth was introduced and, having just returned from Europe, gave a very interesting talk on labor conditions throughout the world. He described the work of the Labor Bureau of the League of Nations and told of the conditions of the Seamen's Unions in the various countries in Europe.

The election of delegates to the American Federation of Labor was declared in order and ballots were given to delegates to vote their choice.

The convention adjourned at 12 o'clock, to meet at 2 p. m. the same day.

The convention was called to order at 2:05 p. m. by President Baker.

The result of the election of delegate to the American Federation of Labor was announced, and Mr. J. Murphy declared the winner.

Brother Wm. Byrne of the Brotherhood of En-

ginemen and Firemen and also one of labor's champions in the Legislature, was introduced and he delivered a brief address on Old Age Pensions.

Out of the 56 propositions submitted to the convention, 54 were adopted, one withdrawn and one not concurred in. Proposition 29, in relation to advertisements of a private corporation on the cover pages of a brochure known as the "Official State Synopsis of the California Vehicle Act," the committee took the position it was not a labor measure.

Propositions adopted by the convention for publicity purposes from Federal Employees and other organizations, to our Congressmen and Senators, and action was left in the hands of the secretary for same.

Those dealing with proposed laws were referred to the incoming Executive Board, to be drawn up properly.

The most important resolutions, in my opinion, were:

Proposition No. 54, requiring that a definite record be kept of all injunction judges and a determined effort be made to defeat them at their next election.

Proposition No. 47, presented by Delegate Hugo Ernst and Geo. Marsh of Waiters' Union, which provides that we instruct our legislative agent at Sacramento to try and secure an amendment to the present law regulating advertising and solicitation for employment during lockout and strikes by inserting in the advertisement the name of the party responsible for the advertisement and making such advertisement prima facie evidence of violation of the law.

Proposition No. 56, authorizing the officers of the California State Federation of Labor to have a bill drawn up which shall provide that all detective agencies employing inside shop operatives, as well as such operatives themselves, must, before doing business in the State of California, secure a license from the Labor Commissioner and execute a bond for such purpose.

Proposition No. 43, by the Garment Workers, appealing to all trade unionists to support the legitimate trade unionists in their efforts to organize the clothing industry and to discourage the use of any and all unrecognized and substitute labels.

Sister Sarah Hagan of this Council made a wonderful address to the delegates on this resolution. Adopted unanimously.

Proposition No. 22, presented by Los Angeles delegates, relative to the Federation doing all in its power to defeat Governor Richardson at the next State election.

Proposition No. 3, amending the constitution by having a committee appointed to be known as the "Union Label Investigating Committee," the duties of said committee being to at any time during a convention of the California State Federation of Labor to call as many delegates as it sees fit before them, to ascertain the number of union labels shown upon their wearing apparel and upon failure of any delegate to show five or more union labels, his name shall be reported to the convention; also amending the constitution, raising the secretary-treasurer's salary from \$300 per month to \$350 per month. Secretary Scharrenberg spoke against the amendment raising his pay, but the amendment carried over his protest.

Friday, September 25.

Friday, the last day, marked the only fight of the convention, which was a family feud in the allied printing industry.

Secretary Scharrenberg was introduced by President Baker and gave a very lengthy educational address on the "Institute of Pacific Relatives," to which conference he attended in Hawaii as one of America's delegates.

Nominations were then in order for the selection of the convention city for 1926. Oakland and Marysville were nominated. Oakland received 18,118 votes; Marysville received, 16,187 votes

Oakland receiving the highest number of votes cast, President Baker announced that the California State Federation of Labor convention would be held in Oakland in 1926.

There being no further business, President Baker, at 6:10 p. m., declared the convention adjourned sine die.

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS A. MALONEY,
Delegate to California State Federation
of Labor, 1925.

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIES EXPOSITION.

For the fifth time the California Industries Exposition will open its doors to the public at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, October 17. Four successful expositions displaying California's industries have been held. According to A. A. Tresp, general manager of the show, this year's display will excel anything held in the past.

The interior of the building has been transformed into a scene of Oriental splendor. Sam T. Breyer, chairman of the decoration committee, has announced new and interesting innovations in decorative effects; every available foot of space has been sold on the main floor, and Polk Hall will house the electrical exhibits, while Larkin Hall has been assigned to the gas appliances.

A wise old yellow moon peering down delightedly upon a scene of Oriental splendor; exotic colors gleaming through the shadows that trail purple fingers in the dusk; a lithe brown young body flashing in the mazes of the dance to the wailing strains of violins—this will be the "Oriental Phantasia" staged as the crowning achievement of an entertainment program that will outshine any previously attempted on this scale in the West. Dorall, nationally famous danseuse, has been brought to San Francisco especially to dance in this spectacular event. The entire production is under the direction of Miss Sylvia Hanson.

All of the old-time amusement features of the Exposition have been thrown into the discard by General Manager A. A. Tresp and his colleagues. Novel amusement features of bewildering variety will be found along the "Wonderland Midway," and the thrills include a hair-raising dive from a towering ladder into a caldron of fire by "Flory, the Human Comet."

Some of the loveliest and stateliest of San Francisco mannequins will parade in a magnificent "Fashion and Fur Show" to be staged by the Federation of Apparel Manufacturers and Retail Fur Association. The fur exhibit alone will display thousands of dollars' worth of luxurious pelts, ranging from the smart sable neckpiece to the sumptuous ermine evening capes that are the delight of every feminine heart.

U. S. PRISON TO MAKE SHOES.

A \$1,000,000 shoe plant within the walls of the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth will begin operations the first of the year. When operated at its capacity, the factory is expected to turn out from 2500 to 3000 pairs of shoes daily for the United States Army and Navy.



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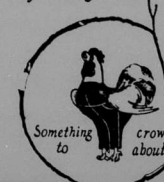
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LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Every lodge, union, social or commercial organization that makes any pretense of being controlled by its members submits almost unqualifiedly to the principle of majority rule. When an organization takes some action and it is demonstrated later that the majority perhaps acted inadvisedly, or got off on the wrong foot, there is usually entertained a motion for reconsideration, and the previous action is reversed. Thus such bodies come eventually to an intelligent decision on most matters that are vital to them.

The principle of majority rule is well established in the American form of government. But there is only the most cumbersome provision for reconsideration and no provision whatever to demonstrate that the majority might have voted for men or measures directly opposed to their best interests or what they conceive to be their welfare. In our complicated civilization, readjustments are constantly taking place; one man is thrown out of employment by conditions over which he has no control, another suddenly finds himself with a better job than he had before. One man finds his business suddenly fallen into a slump; another as suddenly enjoys a greater volume of trade and profits. It is elemental that a man's views of nearly everything are profoundly affected by his economic status; if he is prosperous, the world is bright, and if he is not flourishing, the world is dark.

Politicians use this condition, no matter what the issue or the platform. Their appeal to the voters is a direct appeal to their economic status. The party of the "ins" tells the people their prosperity is due to the constructive statesmanship of its leaders; the party of the "outs" tells the people their economic woes are due to the inexcusable bungling of the great problems by those in power. The election results are an infallible index to the general well-being of the people. There is no intelligent presentation and no intelligent understanding of any "issue," no determination of any "policy," and no possible conclusion to be drawn of what the people think of the questions involved. Now, indeed, can merchants, professional men, skilled or unskilled laborers, or anybody else, come to an intelligent opinion about any question upon which the great minds of statesmen are diametrically opposed? There is the tariff, for instance, or the League of Nations, or the World Court, or the coinage of money, or government ownership of railroads, or preparedness for war—ah, no, I should have said defense. Men pretend to have deep convictions about these matters, whereas the truth seems to be that they merely believe what they want to believe—and they want to believe that side which will in their opinion contribute to their welfare. The office seeker hopes to be elevated to the political job on the votes of men and women who believe their prosperity will be increased by adoption of the "principle" involved, or vice versa.

It is notable that government regulation (or government meddling), or so-called reforms, seldom if ever receive serious consideration by the voters during eras of comparative prosperity. When people get into economic difficulties, they will swallow anything provided they are told just what government lacks to restore their welfare. If a majority are in economic difficulties at election time, lo, a new reform is born—and henceforth government by the people is forever burdened with a difficulty of carrying out the mandate of the people, a job for which it is in no

way fitted by genius or precedent, but which it cannot shift because there is no way to move for reconsideration.

Thus San Francisco is dedicated irrevocably to the principle of municipal ownership and operation of its street railways, its water and light supply. Necessarily some matters of method in connection with these vast enterprises must be submitted to the voters, just as matters of salary of the members of the police and fire departments must be so submitted. Can anybody doubt that the salary question submitted last year was determined by the personal financial condition of the voters rather than an intelligent consideration of the merits of the case? Didn't you, Mr. Voter, reason it something like this:

"I'm making so much, I guess the cops and the fire laddies are entitled to the raise," or "I ain't making that much, I don't see any reason to increase the pay of the cops or firemen. If they don't like their jobs, let 'em hunt another."

Unless you are actively engaged in some business directly connected with other municipal enterprises, you certainly do not make any pretense to knowledge about them, do you? Yet you are called upon at times to make vital decisions by your vote. We have adopted irrevocably the principle of public operation. Reconsideration is not provided for. We may change our representatives on our various boards—but we've got to continue in great enterprises as stockholders and directors, as determiners of policy, and we don't know anything about those enterprises. We do not even pretend to know, yet we speak with authority. It is the voice of the people.

BUILD IN AMERICA'S KEYSTONE!

By Edward Berwick.

A few weeks hence our U. S. Senate is to discuss whether Americans prefer to settle international difficulties by Justice or by Force.

The question has been long debated. Even the immortal Abraham Lincoln took a hand therein over sixty years ago. Senators may well heed his words. Listen! "Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and NO GAIN ON EITHER, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. We shall only succeed by concert! As our case is new so we must think anew and act anew!"

Obviously War spells Waste, Peace brings Prosperity, desired of all mankind. But, though there is only one hope of attaining such permanent peace as our nation desires, there remains among us a body of "Irreconcilables," who object to taking the one necessary step toward the attainment of World Peace.

At the suggestion of at least six American presidents forty-six nations have been laboriously trying to build an International Court of Justice. Not a Court of LAW, be it noted, but of JUSTICE; because, as we all too well know, Law and Justice are by no means synonymous terms.

What passes for international law at present permits any aggregation of individuals that we call a nation to murder and plunder any other such aggregation, only provided they put on red, blue, or khaki coats with brass buttons and march with fife and drum. Justice would permit nothing of the sort. But these many years the Foreign Relations Committee of our Senate has declined participation in this International Court of Justice. Senator Lodge wanted a Lodge Court, Pepper a Pepper Court, Borah a Borah Court.

So the Arch, that would carry the weight of the World's Wars and Woes, lacking its Keystone, America, in place, is unequal to its task. Let our citizens insist that promptly at its next session our Senate assume the New World's rightful place as Destiny's Leader and put that Keystone in place. Force has failed to bring world peace, now give JUSTICE a chance.

DEPARTMENTS ELECT.

With one exception, three departments of the American Federation of Labor re-elected their presidents and secretaries at their annual conventions in Atlantic City. President O'Connell and Secretary-Treasurer Berres of the metal trades, President Hays and Secretary-Treasurer Manning of the union label trades, and Secretary-Treasurer Tracy of the building trades were returned to office. President Hedrick of the latter department declined to be a candidate. W. J. McSorley, president of the Lathers' International Union, was selected.

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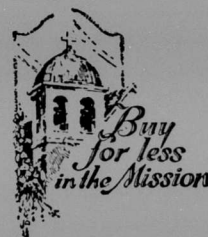
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1925

The American Federation of Labor convention, in session in Atlantic City during the past two weeks, did not develop the wild scramble that was anticipated by many of the newspaper correspondents before it convened. Things seem to have gone along about as usual under the leadership of William Green.

The report of the death last Saturday night of Walter N. Brunt came with surprise and shock to his thousands of friends in this city, but few of whom knew of his brief illness and many were unable to believe the reports for some time after they were given out. From the day of its birth to the present time, with a brief exception, the Labor Clarion has been printed in the Brunt establishment, and in the early days of the paper, when its trials were numerous and its path strewn with difficulties, financial and otherwise, Walter N. Brunt proved a friend in both word and deed, thus earning the lasting gratitude of the publisher, the San Francisco Labor Council, and at the funeral services on Tuesday last a number of the delegates of the Council were in attendance to pay their tribute of respect to the departed printer and friend. May his soul rest in peace is the prayer of those in the labor movement who had the pleasure of his acquaintance and friendship.

The Labor Council, in the strongest kind of resolutions, has urged all members of the local labor movement to vote against the proposition, No. 4, which will be on the ballot at the November election providing for the purchase of the properties of the Market Street Railway for \$36,000,000. The Council is not opposed to unification of our railway systems, if that can be brought about under reasonable terms, but the price provided for by the measure on the ballot is far beyond anything that could possibly be considered fair or reasonable, and it is because of this fact that all workers are urged to vote no on the question. Under the terms of the measure the city would be required to pay at the rate of about a million dollars a year to the company, and it is absurd for the proponents to assert that such an amount could be paid out of the earnings of the roads without increasing carfares to 8 or 10 cents. The properties are not worth the price asked, and the whole proposition is unsound and undeserving of the support of citizens who have the welfare of the community at heart. Vote it down on election day.

Cheap Labor

Recently, while in conversation with an employer who now conducts a union establishment, but who for years fought the unions at every turn in industry, we were rather surprised to hear him give expression to the following confession:

"In the early years of my career as an employer I held fast to the idea that the lowest amount of pay that I could get men to work for would result in greater profits for me, and I always regarded the assertion that well-paid labor was the cheapest in the end to be a mere high-sounding, hypocritical assertion made for effect and that it had no real merit in it, but after unionizing my plant and paying above the union scale to nearly all of my men I discovered the truth of the assertion. I now know it to be a fact that well-paid labor is the cheapest labor in the end. It is a fact and not a fiction. I have given the theory ten years of trial and it has demonstrated its worth to me. I now wonder why it was that I could not see the logic of the thing earlier, because it is reasonable that well-paid labor will be more contented and satisfied and, therefore, do more and better work. There is no mystery about it at all and every employer ought to be able to understand the situation and govern himself accordingly. It is the best policy for the employer, the worker and the general public."

That is a very frank statement, and it comes from a large employer who has tried out both plans. Not only employers, but the so-called public should allow the idea to percolate through their brains. Everybody is better off when labor is paid decent wages. The worker who gets good wages lives on a higher level, has more money to spend for the things that other workers produce, thus keeping industry going and making business good for merchants and producers in all lines. On the other hand poorly paid labor has less to spend, must live on a lower standard and in that way tends to curtail production in other lines and lessen the business of merchants, both wholesale and retail. People generally are beginning to understand this and only the shallow minded employer entertains the hope that he can pay poor wages and get the best results. Good mechanics naturally go to the places where they can get the best pay and as a consequence the employer who pays low wages must be satisfied with lower standards of skill and with inferior finished products. In the end the public becomes aware of the inferiority and shuns the products of such employers. Abraham Lincoln said that "some of the people can be fooled some of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but not all of the people all of the time," and that is as true today as it was the day the illustrious President uttered it. No man can hope to remain in business for any great length of time and enjoy prosperity who is continually dealing unfairly with his fellow men. The world is getting too wise for that sort of thing, even if a sucker is born every minute. Suckers are not born fast enough or in sufficient numbers to enable the crook to permanently prosper. And the labor huckstering employer is nothing less than a crook, for he is cheating not only his employees but the general public as well.

Well-paid labor is always the best labor, and the best labor is always the cheapest in the end. No employer can successfully dodge that stern fact for any great length of time.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The easiest and most effective way to advance the interests of the organized toilers is still through demanding the union label on all purchases, and the trade unionist who neglects the opportunity thus to promote his own welfare is, indeed, a shallow and unthinking mortal. Many members of unions, from one end of the year to the other, never make a single demand for the label, yet when they are in trouble they are usually the most severe critics of their fellow members. There is no consistency in such a course.

We have received a rather lengthy communication from Sylvester O'Sullivan, who says he is a citizen by right of birth and a resident of San Francisco for more than forty years, complaining of the violation of the City Charter, Article XVI, Miscellaneous, Section 2, which provides that "All persons appointed to office, position or employment under the City and County, must be citizens of the United States, and must, during their respective terms of office or employment, actually reside in the city and county." He claims that there are a large number of employees who violate this section of the Charter by residing elsewhere and that under the present retirement law they will take money out of San Francisco, to the great detriment of the city, just as they are at present doing in spending the salaries they receive from the city to build up and make prosperous other parts of the State, while San Francisco merchants and workers who pay the taxes out of which these salaries come are complaining of the lack of business and employment. Of course, there are two sides to almost every question, but Sullivan, in his communication, directs attention to a subject that is worthy of the consideration of every citizen and particularly of every city official having to do with the employment of workers of whatever kind in the service of the city.

THE EXPLOITERS.

By E. Guy Talbott.

"Dividends! Give us dividends!"

With one accord exploiters cry.

"But times are dull, and men must live,"

The managers all make reply.

"Then cut the wages; lay men off;

But don't reduce our dividends,"

Cry the exploiters in a rage,

Because the boss his men defends.

The order comes to cut the wage,

And others on the scrap-heap throw,
In order that exploiters' greed

May be appeased and profits flow.

While the exploiters roll in wealth,

Fires of revolt in surging waves,
Sweep through the hearts of hungry men,
Who know themselves to be but slaves.

"The right to live; the right to work,

Are rights that cannot be denied,"
So said the hungry working slaves,

But the exploiters all replied:

"Bring the militia; make them work,

For we must have our dividends."
And so with bayonets and guns

The men are quelled and the strike ends.

The day of recompense will come,

When men, no longer human slaves,
Control the plants that now are held
By all the rich exploiter knaves.

WIT AT RANDOM

Co-Ed—"You know the British originally lived in Wales."

Kidder—"O, yea; just like Jonah."

Some ladies in the woods had so enjoyed the coffee made by their guide that when the trip was over they demanded his recipe. The guide was obliging.

"Ver' easy," he said. "Dere bin only one way to make coffee. Take trip into woods up by rivers, build fire vid pitch pine knots, put von quart water and two handfuls coffee in pot, and sit on cover so she can no boil over. Ven cover get too hot for seat of pants coffee she done."—Ben Franklin Witness.

That reminds of a toothache cure recommended to us when we were of school age. We were told to fill the mouth with water and sit on the kitchen stove until the water boiled.—Mixer and Server.

"George," said Mrs. Hobbs to her husband, "you have held a good many high positions in your time." "Yes," said George. "And I have heard it said that your success was due to the magnetism that drew men towards you." "Um—I—" "Don't pretend to be bashful, now. I was just wondering if you were magnetic enough to draw the tacks from that drawing-room carpet tomorrow morning before breakfast."

Gentleman (taking out pocketbook)—"Did you say the suit was \$50?"

Clerk—"No, sir; \$45."

The Boss—"Vy, James, I's surprised at you! You know our slogan is 'De customer is always right.'"

A Scotch lady on her deathbed told her husband if he married again she would scratch her way out of the grave and haunt him. In spite of the warning, after an interval he married again. A friend meeting him asked if he was not afraid to marry the second time considering the warning. "Afraid? No," was the reply, "let her scratch. I buried her face down."

"You are charged with transporting liquor," said the judge severely.

"Judge," said the prisoner at the bar, "this bottle has a druggist's label on it. That makes it medicine."

The magistrate inspected the label, consulted several law books and scratched his head, then finally stated: "I guess you are right. However, you are further charged with being intoxicated."

"Now, judge, you can't get intoxicated on a doctor's prescription."

"What's your business?" demanded his honor.

"I'm a flint."

"You should have been a lawyer."

An Irishman deposited a sum of two hundred dollars in The American Bank, received his check-book, and, after ample instructions, settled down to the new enjoyment of paying out checks instead of cash. No payment that he had to make was so small for the employment of the mystic book, and as all his disbursements were small his original deposit was sufficient for his use for a long time. At length one day there came a notice from the bank saying that he had overdrawn his account. He went thither in hot indignation and demanded an explanation. "Didn't I pay me money to get me book, an' now what do ye mane by sending me such a letter as this?" The clerk explained that no insult was intended, but that Mr. O'Grady owed the bank for an overdraft of twenty dollars. "Very well," said Mr. O'Grady, with dignity; "I'll send ye me check for the amount!"

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Always the good books—and now the movies—exalt the poor boy who bucks hard luck, retains sterling character, and wins out in the end. The poor boy is never allowed to have any fun; he mustn't want to do anything except work like blazes, study in front of a fireplace (do they study there in summer, too?), and keep the wood box filled. The idea is that it's only self-denial and poverty and eternal slaving that develops character and that the least bit of fun spoils the whole show, ruins the boy and knocks his chances of happiness galley west. It's a combination of Horatio Alger, the Bible, W. C. T. U. and the old ladies' sewing circle.

There's a cult that teaches that to want anything better than you have is all wrong. A boy's chances for the presidency are no good unless he is brought up in patched trousers. Hardship is the stuff out of which all our heroes are made. Abraham Lincoln split rails, but George Washington didn't. George was a highbrow, a big land owner, an aristocrat, and he liked good living. He didn't have any patched pants, so historians had to invent a myth in order to give him some youthful character. This idea that only poverty and hardship and constantly resisting the temptation to have a good time can make character is nothing but Grade A hokum.

Poverty has produced more gunmen than great men. If poverty and deprivation have given us a handful of great men, it has given us hundreds of Lefty Louies and Gyp the Bloods. If it has given us a statesman or two it has given us gutters full of old soaks. The schoolbook maxims are all right enough, but they don't work any better with a boy who wears shoes than they do with a bare-foot youngster. This is no brief for the gilded youth, but it is a back-slap at the "sterling virtues" of poverty.

We get the idea that the world was filled with temptation so that poor boys could have something to resist, in order that they may grow up to be big, strong, silent men like Bill Hart and Cal Coolidge. Let the statistical sharks get busy and figure out how much horsepower in human energy is wasted every week resisting temptation. The World War probably could have been fought on the energy that is consumed in any month in the year resisting temptation. Resisting temptation is a good thing, in moderation, just like eating or dodging automobiles. It's the excesses in things that ruin so many lives.

It's time they tied a can to the stories about the poor little boys who become heroic, angelic, nation-saving men. It's darned good alibi stuff for fathers to hand out when they don't bring home the bacon so the little boys can have a decent breakfast—and that's about all it is good for. Those who don't believe it are invited to study statistics about detention homes, jails, reformatories and Hell's Kitchen.

Civilization's great crime, as we stand facing it today, is that in the richest, most powerful and most magnificent republic that the world has ever known, wage conditions are such that children must of necessity work or go cold and hungry. It is not a pleasant thing to think of, but it is the unfortunate, inescapable truth.—T. W. McCullough.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Year by year and month by month master printers throughout the country are recognizing the fact that their business and prosperity demand that they occupy quarters more suited to the needs of a growing business. Once upon a time it was thought that the darkest basement or the mustiest, ill-smelling loft was a fit place for a printing office, but experience is teaching them that the printing business is a business on the same plane as any other high-class business. Consequently, new buildings are being erected to house their plants. Those who are unable to build their own plants are leasing better, lighter and more sanitary quarters. The results are, in most cases, greater than they expected. Employees are able to do better and more work, they live longer and stay with their employers longer, are more contented and loyal. The writer attempts to keep track of the changes for the better of all offices in the city, and among changes made recently we note that C. Raymond Beran Co., formerly at 133 Kearny street, has moved to new and more commodious quarters at 442 Sansome street, where they have taken over the top floor of a building, which is light, airy and where the firm has room to expand. Another plant noted on our rounds is that of George W. Dennis, 31 Sacramento street, where rearrangements and remodeling have taken place recently, much to the benefit of those employed. More light, space and air are gained by the change.

Since moving into the John Henry Nash building, S. Vance Cagley has added a new 26 model linotype to his equipment.

"Tony" Bihn left this week to enter the Home at Colorado Springs, where he will receive treatment for an affliction of his left wrist. Mr. Bihn spent several months in the Home a couple of years ago and believed he was entirely cured of his affliction, but lately he has noticed a return and is going back for further treatment.

Frank Cereghino, Beck chapel, announces that a new candidate for membership in No. 21 will make application in a few years, a bouncing baby daughter having arrived at the Cereghino home during the past week. Mother and babe doing nicely, thank you.

George Hearst, skipper in the Examiner chapel, is reported as absent from his duties, due to a slight illness.

A. E. Fitzmier of the G. H. McCallum Co. chapel is a patient in St. Mary's Hospital, following an accident which occurred October 8. Mr. Fitzmier was struck by a Geary street car at 33rd avenue and Geary street and suffered severe injuries.

J. H. Fisher, member of No. 21, living at 2469 22nd avenue, was struck by a No. 5 Market Street Railway car Wednesday of this week as he attempted to cross the street from the Liberty Bank. He was removed to Central Emergency Hospital, where it was found he had suffered a fractured skull and internal injuries. Due to his age and weight the accident is serious and it will be some time before he recovers.

Walter N. Brunt, for many years an employing printer in San Francisco, passed away at Hahnemann Hospital last Sunday morning following a very few days' illness. His funeral was held Tuesday of this week under the auspices of various Masonic bodies of which he was a member and was one of the largest attended funerals held in the city in years. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. He was a staunch friend of the various printing trades unions of the city and in his death we have lost a true friend and supporter. The business will be continued by the estate of deceased.

Henry Stringham, makeup, and "Dutch" Schimke, operator, Examiner chapel, sailed the

first of the week on a liner bound for Miami, Fla., where they expect to deposit their cards and either work at the trade or speculate in real estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Black, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McDonnell and G. H. Knell were hosts at a dinner party the first of the week, at the St. Germain, for Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wynkoop, who have been visiting friends and relatives in this city for the past weeks. Following the dinner the party adjourned to the Orpheum Theatre. Mr. and Mrs. Wynkoop left Monday for Los Angeles, and after a few days' visit there will return to their home in Chicago.

Benny Dwyer pulled his slip on the Examiner and put it up at the Daily News, but after one week returned to the Examiner and is now showing up as usual.

Charles Powers has returned to his situation on the Examiner after a several weeks' vacation.

R. C. Tomlinson has drawn his traveler and last heard from was Sacramento bound.

E. E. Fulton has drawn his traveler and departed for Southern California, where he intends to winter.

The Italian Journal Publishing Co., publishers of the Daily Italian Journal, issued the first issue of the paper Monday of this week. The plant is located at 724 Montgomery street and has a battery of six machines, perfecting press and all up-to-date machinery for the publication of a daily paper. The new publication started off with a good line of advertising and a healthy subscription list, and its initial production was a very creditable publication. It is set in Italian and English and expects to build up a state-wide circulation in its field. The plant is manned by all union help, and we extend our best wishes to the new publication.

The October meeting of the San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen was held Wednesday evening of this week and took the form of a dinner at John's Cold Day Restaurant at Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets. After a short business session the Club adjourned to the new office building of John Henry Nash, where the members were given an opportunity to inspect the new typographic studio and library of Mr. Nash, which is one of the latest and finest of its kind in the United States. The library room of Mr. Nash's plant is beautiful in its appointments and filled with the rarest works of printing to be found on the Coast. An interesting program was rendered in the library for the assembled members.

Sunday is the regular meeting day of Typographical Union No. 21 and all members of the union are urged to be present. Many matters of general interest to the membership will be up for discussion and all are urged to be present promptly at 1 p. m.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

Nothing of interest transpired at the regular chapel meeting, held Monday afternoon. A substitute clause covering the relieving of extras and protecting regulars when late, was offered and will be acted on at the next meeting.

Conspicuously displaying an alternate badge of a local fraternal lodge, one Gilder H. ("Red") Fields, who admits descending from theatrical fame to the lowly life of a printer, put in an appearance the past week and held an audience "spellbound" explaining how he intended to revolutionize the management of the organization; maybe he will—and maybe he won't. P. S.: All bets are off. In the meantime, Red was struck by a moonbeam—or was it moonshine—and was both physically and mentally incapacitated.

A-HA-A-a! The fount of youth is no longer a "will-o'-the-wisp." Sinclair Trimble has at last discovered the elixir of life. He has increased the elasticity of his step 2.75 per cent, and now he has issued a challenge backed up by a substantial side bet that he can outstumble any Charleston hound who ever tried to trip the light fantastic.

E. H. O'Donnell, better known as "O'D.," re-

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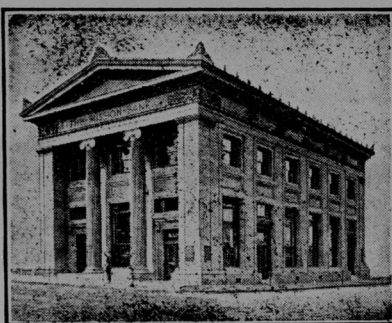
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turned last Monday after taking a week's "rest cure." "O'D." says that while he feels some better, it will take a few days in order to get back to normal.

These cops are a hard lot, and even harder to convince; so George Hirst, C. C. ("Red") King and O. O. Oldham—the former a would-be auto mechanic when not engaged at the machinist trade and the latter two correction hunters—are all agreed. It seems that George picked up an odd-lot assortment of tools at a rummage sale in order to attempt to make a regular automobile out of three heaps of junk, and while sitting in Union Square in the small hours of the morning discussing with his audience what would be necessary to bring about the desired results, a blue-coated cop rudely interrupted the discourse, and, after seeing what he believed to be a burglar kit, sought an explanation. It took considerable argument to convince him they were not members of the safe-crackers' union, whereupon, after making sure they were printers, he heartily agreed that the jail must not be contaminated.

THE LABOR SPY.

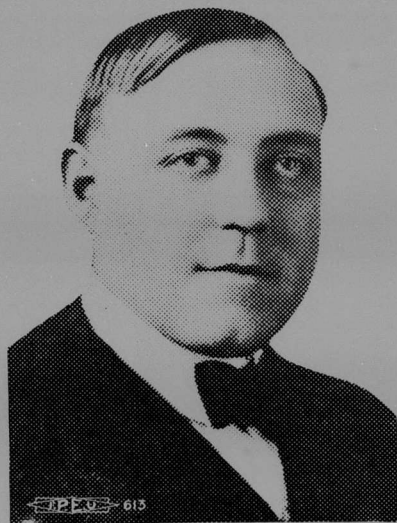
By President James O'Connell

(From his report to Metal Trades Department, Atlantic City, September 30, 1925.)

So much has been said upon this subject and we are so thoroughly familiar with it that it seems unnecessary to enter into any general discussion of it, except to say that we are making only limited progress in the abolition of the labor spy in our ranks.

The late Theodore Roosevelt said in a public speech, "The private detective agencies should be abolished by law, and it should be made a felony for anyone of them to operate within the limits of our land. The only ones having any jurisdiction at all should be placed under the care and control of the Department of Justice, and all others should be run out of the country as one would run a horde of sewer-rats. They are a more terrible thing than the diabolic plague."

Judge Anderson of the Circuit Court of the United States said, "The evil wrought by the spy system for decades has been incalculable. Until it is eliminated decent relations between employer and employees, or even among employees, cannot exist. It destroys trust and confidence, it kills human kindness, it provokes hate."



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"I will go in with clean hands and come out the same way."

PRESIDENT GREEN'S OPENING ADDRESS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

In opening the forty-fifth convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, N. J., President William Green made an address that stirred the delegates to high pitch of enthusiasm. Salient points in the speech, which stressed the humanitarian purpose of organized labor, were as follows:

We represent the great humane factor in industry, the men and women who serve society, who perform honest toil and who yearn for the enjoyment of a higher and a better life. Is there a cause more inspiring, a cause that will move men more passionately than this great cause of organized labor that combines within it all the features of economic solidarity, of brotherhood, of fraternity and of common accord? And so it is no wonder that laboring men and women of America face the issue daily, sacrifice hourly because the cause that we represent moves men to sacrifice and to action.

Our work is the work of humanity. We propose to carry forward in an aggressive way, without relaxation or compromise, the great work of organization. It is our purpose to mobilize the economic strength of the workers in every city, town and village of the American continent. We realize that the salvation of the workers lies first in organization. That is a primary necessity, for only with the mobilization of the economic strength of the workers can we reach out and wring from hostile and reluctant employers that degree of social and industrial justice to which every working man and woman is honestly entitled.

So our great mission is to organize, to reach out and bring into the fold those who have not yet associated with us. We must preach the doctrine of trades unionism; we must carry the message; we must educate the working men and women of our nation, and through that process bring into this great industrial army the toilers of the nation, moving as one great army, economically strong and unassailable.

We must earnestly work to secure our own righteous legal standing here in America. We realize that we have been handicapped—if I may use that expression—hampered and limited because some of the courts of our nation have seen fit to usurp powers and to align themselves, if you please, upon the side of the powerful employing interests of our country. Through the use of judicial decree, not a construction of our law but the order of the court, the opinion of the court, the will of the court, labor has been restricted in the legitimate exercise of its economic power. And if we have a right to exist in America, if we have a right to use the only power the workers possess in an orderly way, then we demand that the courts shall allow us to be free in the exercise of that right.

It is our purpose to carry on the struggle for the realization of that degree of social justice to which the workers of America are entitled. It is wonderful when we examine the record and understand the progress the American Labor movement has made. In the face of tremendous opposition, of much understanding, we have succeeded in advancing the cause of the workers along social justice lines. That must be secured through legislative enactment. And in this great fight we have in mind the children of America. We have in mind also the opposition we encountered in fighting for the protection of the children and the child life of America.

As soon as a stranger is introduced into any company, one of the first questions which all wish to have answered is: How does that man get his living? And with reason; every man is a consumer and ought to be a producer. He fails to make his place good in the world unless he not only pays his debts, but also adds something to the common wealth.—Emerson.

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Complete line of Union Made Furnishings
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New Mission Theatre

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting of October 9, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused; Delegate Thos. A. Maloney appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Blacksmith and Helpers No. 168, J. J. McTiernan, Daniel Dewar, George Culen. Printing Pressmen No. 24, B. G. Donohue, C. J. Doggett, J. A. Gaffigan, Mrs. Blanche Sullivan, Art Maehl, S. P. Kane. Auto Mechanics, F. J. Manning, vice A. B. Cliffencrest. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Mrs. Florence J. Booth, acknowledging receipt of check for \$50.00, and thanking Council for same. From Mrs. F. W. Croudace, stating she has a flat of five rooms to rent, 1865 Vallejo street. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Carmen's Union No. 518, commending the Council on its endorsement of resolutions against the purchase plan of the Market Street Railway Company.

Referred to Label Section—From Metal Polishers' International Union, with reference to the unfair Cribben & Sexton Stove Company of Chicago.

Communication from the California State Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of resolutions presented to the convention by the Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers No. 45 of Groveland, requesting the labor movement of San Francisco to petition the municipal authorities to erect a suitable monument in memory of the workers who have given their lives in the building and development of San Francisco's magnificent water supply system. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy between the Poultry Dressers' Union and a poultry dealer in Oakland, the secretary was instructed to communicate with the union, advising it of the procedure to be followed by all American Federation of Labor unions in establishing of changes in the wage scale and working conditions. Report of committee concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Delegate Heidelberg reported of a happening of a man engaged to come to work at the St. Francis Hotel through misrepresentation; judgment was entered in favor of this man for \$50.00 by Judge Dunne of the Justice Court.

Report of Label Section—Will hold a whist party October 26; all members and friends are invited.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Order of Business—Report of delegate to the State Federation of Labor—Delegate Thos. A. Maloney submitted a very splendid report of

the proceedings of the convention, which was ordered printed in the Labor Clarion.

The Chair introduced Mr. Ben F. Wilson, representing the California Brotherhood Investment Company, who addressed the Council and told of a move to establish a labor bank in this community.

Receipts—\$419.00. **Expenses**—\$159.36.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held October 7, 1925.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8 p. m. by President Joe Willis in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll Call of Officers—The following were noted absent: P. C. McGowan and P. W. Naughton.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Sign Painters No. 510, Watchmen, Photo-Engravers. Moved, seconded and carried that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

Communications—From Joint Committee on Prison Labor, asking co-operation to help stop the manufacture of prison-made garments by passing out a booklet to the trade unionist. Referred to the secretary to write and secure some of these booklets. From Bricklayers, announcing that they have affiliated with the Section. From Sign Painters No. 510, announcing that they have affiliated with the Section. From Watchmen, announcing that they have affiliated with the Section. From the Photo-Engravers, announcing that they have affiliated with the Section. From the International Typographical Union in regards to the unfair attitude of the Crowell Publishing Co. of Springfield, Ohio, and asked the Section to draw up a resolution and forward same to the labor press, Crowell Publishing Co. and the International Typographical Union. From the Diamond Jubilee Committee, thanking the Section for taking part in the Diamond Jubilee. Read, noted and filed.

Resolution.

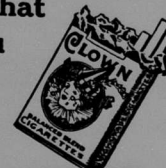
WHEREAS, The Crowell Publishing Company of Springfield, Ohio, refuses to employ union labor in the production of the following magazines: American Magazine, Collier's Weekly, Farm and Fireside, Mentor and Woman's Home Companion; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the San Francisco Label Section, that the secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Crowell Publishing Company, one to the labor press and one to the president of the International Typographical Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the delegates to this body be instructed to prepare similar resolutions to be

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(EXCEPT SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS)

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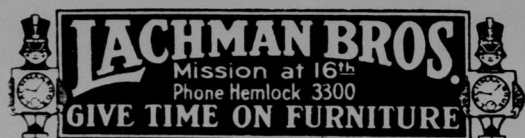
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1925

Assets.....	\$102,232,604.33
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,100,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	479,081.25

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY



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LIBERAL TERMS

FREE RENTAL BUREAU—FREE DELIVERY
STOVES SET UP—FLOOR COVERINGS LAID

presented to their local unions and urged their adoption and the carrying out of the provisions of this resolution to the end that no member of organized labor in the city subscribes for any of the above magazines or periodicals until the unfair course of the Crowell Publishing Company is changed and union wage earners are employed in producing the above-named magazines and periodicals.

Adopted this eighth day of October, 1925.

SAN FRANCISCO LABEL SECTION.

Joe Willis, President.

Wm. Herbert Lane, Secretary.

Committee Reports—Agitation Committee reported that they met last Monday evening, October 5, at 8:30 p. m., and submit the following report for the Section's approval:

After a discussion relative to having a ball or a whist game, it was moved and seconded that the committee recommend that the Label Section hold a whist game in the near future as is possible.

If the Label Section votes favorably to the recommendations of the committee that a date be set and that Brother Desepte, the Label Agent, be given authority to make the arrangements to hold the same and call for the assistance of the delegates necessary to carry the proposition to a successful issue.

Moved and carried that the report of the committee be received and concurred in. Moved, seconded and carried that a committee be appointed and given full power to act to make arrangements for the whist game and bring a report by the next meeting. Committee, W. G. Desepte, J. J. Lyons, J. Ford, Tina Dierssen, Mrs. K. Sherry, W. H. Lane, Geo. J. Plato, Theo. Johnson and Joe Willis.

Label Agent W. G. Desepte reported that he returned from the State convention last Thursday and was successful in having the convention pass a bill that in the future all delegates attending the convention will have to show five labels on their person. Visited ten local stores in the Mission district in regard to union-made goods in the stores. Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Label Agent be received and concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Painters No. 19—Reported that business is good; urged the delegates to try and have more locals affiliate with the Section. Uphoisterers No. 3—Reported that business is fair. Molders No. 164—Reported that they are still fighting the American Plan. Upholsterers No. 28—Reported that business is good; Sultan Mfg. Co. still unfair. Grocery Clerks—Reported that all chain stores are unfair; look for and demand the clerk's monthly working button; color changes every month, color for October is yellow. Tailors—Reported that business is fair; ask for their label when buying custom-made clothes. Shoe Clerks—Reported that business is fair; ask a demand for the Shoe Clerks' working card.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that Brother Cory be granted the floor. Brother

Cory told of the campaign that was being carried on by his International for union-made shoes.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Dues, \$24.00; Agent Fund, \$21.18; total, \$45.18. Disbursements: From General Fund, \$41.50; Agent Fund, \$107.00; total, \$148.50.

There being no further business to come before the Section, we adjourned at 10:10 p. m., to meet again Wednesday evening, October 21, 1925.

Demand the Grocery Clerks' monthly working button; color for October is yellow.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

LABOR'S PICTURE.

Labor's moving picture, which will play such a prominent part in the organization, education and union label campaign of the American Federation of Labor and Union Label Trades Department, has received the finishing touches and will have its first exhibition before the American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City October 6.

While those who were instrumental in having the picture produced were satisfied of its success, the completed film surpasses their fondest hopes.

September 25 John Manning, Secretary of the Union Label Trades Department, viewed the picture and where necessary made corrections that would still further enhance its effect.

The following day Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, representing President Green, and the members of the Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department had a private view of the picture at the Rothacher Film Studio, Diversey avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

All were enthusiastic over the story told by the picture. It is a trade union story of labor's struggles, its sacrifices, its hopes and its successes, one that will reach the heart of every one that sees it. Interwoven in the evolution of the wage earners from slavery before the Christian era to their present condition of organization is a love story that grew out of the hardships met in sweat shops.

"The picture will be a great success," said Secretary Manning. "There is no doubt that it will accomplish the purpose for which it was produced. The actors in this great drama of life never did a better piece of work, their acting being so true to the characters they portray."

It is expected that the first showing of the picture will be November 1, simultaneously in five different sections of the country.

News of the picture has reached around the world. The labor papers of England, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Australia and New Zealand have referred to it in glowing terms. The London Daily Herald gave two columns of its first page which contained an outline of the story that would be told and commented on the benefits to be gained.

The members of the Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department who with Secretary Morrison gave final approval to the picture are as follows: President J. W. Hays, Vice-Presidents Jacob Fischer, G. W. Perkins, Matthew Woll, Chas. L. Baine and Joseph Obergefell, and Secretary John J. Manning.

TEAMSTERS ORGANIZED.

Organizer J. B. Dale was in Santa Barbara last week and succeeded in getting a large number of signatures to a charter for an organization of teamsters. He sent the application to Indianapolis headquarters Monday and expects to install it very shortly. He reports the spirit of organization very strong in the little city, and expects to put in considerable time there in that work the coming month. It will be a good field when the great drive starts in November.

It is the prime business and duty of each generation to educate the next.—Jabez Lamar Curry, address to the Legislature of Georgia, 1888.

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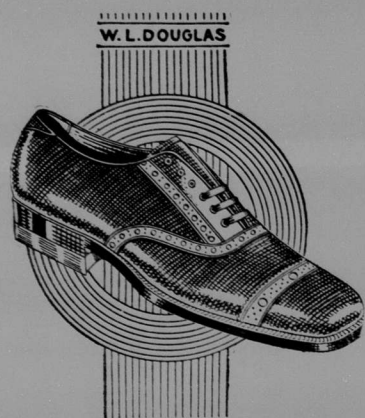
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Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.



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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Joseph P. Gar-side of the marine firemen, James R. Petrie of the stationary engineers, Thomas Nevin of the mold-ers, James Pugh of the ferryboatmen, Charles Bachle of the carpenters, Charles Martzolf of the painters, Thomas F. McGovern of the stationary engineers.

The Label Section of the Labor Council will hold a whist party in Convention Hall, in the Labor Temple, on the evening of Monday, October 26, to which all trade unionists and their friends are invited. The winners will be rewarded with cash merchandise orders, and score cards will be 25 cents.

A request for wage increases and certain changes in working conditions has been submitted by the Ferryboatmen's Union to a committee representing the Northwestern Pacific. "This is the same request that already has been submitted to the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, and the one that will be made on the Western Pacific soon," says the secretary of the union. "Conferences will begin at an early date, but it will be some time before a settlement is reached."

Adoption of a resolution asking that the city erect a fitting memorial for the 50 common laborers who lost their lives during construction of Hetch Hetchy was voted at the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night.

The remaining members of the Alaska Fishermen's Union who spent the season in Alaskan waters are expected to return this week, according to Peter E. Olsen, secretary. These men were engaged in the packing plants and their earnings averaged \$700, it is reported. A finance committee, composed of N. Nelsen, John Hedenskog and H. Molander, are checking up the accounts of the union for the last six months. They will report to the union at the meeting held on Friday night, October 23.

Sunday closing of barber shops in San Francisco must be agreed to by the shop owners before the Barbers' Union will support the project of the master barbers to increase the prices of haircuts to 65 cents and shaves to 35 cents. The union insists on Sunday closing and a shorter work day for the barbers, and all shop owners who do not maintain these conditions have been refused union cards. A few of the owners of the larger downtown shops are showing a disposition to agree to the union's demands, it is said, but a majority maintain Sunday opening is necessary. Committees from the union and the association are conferring on the question. The union will hold a meeting Monday night to consider the increases. James G. Barrett, secretary of the union, is on a vacation. Al Howe, business agent, is the acting secretary.

J. J. Kretzmer, formerly business agent of Butchers Union No. 15 of San Francisco, has been elected secretary of the State Federation of Butchers to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of F. M. Sanford, who had held the position for many years. Kretzmer is well known in labor circles throughout the State, and particularly in San Francisco, where he served his organization so faithfully and well some ten or fifteen years back.

James E. Wilson, secretary of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, left on Monday last for a vacation to extend over two weeks, and he refused to tell where he was going because he wanted to get a real rest and not be bothered with business of any kind. John Stewart is filling the position during the absence of Wilson.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 is to give a Hal-low'e'en party in Carpenters' Hall on the evening of October 31, and admission will be \$1 for men and 25 cents for ladies. The proceeds are to go into the fund for disabled members.

TAXPAYERS, TAKE NOTICE!

Taxes on Real Estate—October 19, 1925.

1. That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property and one-half the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the third Monday in October and will be delinquent on the first Monday in December next thereafter at 6 p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto 15 per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at 6 o'clock p. m., an additional 5 per cent will be added thereto. That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

2. That all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

3. Taxes are payable at the office of the Tax Collector in the City Hall, between the hours of 8:30 a. m. and 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 m.

For the convenience of taxpayers the office of the Tax Collector will remain open until 9 p. m. during the last week of each collection.

EDWARD F. BRYANT,
Tax Collector, City and County of
San Francisco.

ALEXIS SULLIVAN.

Alexis Sullivan, a coffee planter and cattle raiser in Nicaragua, visited the office of the Labor Clarion last week to learn of the whereabouts of some of his old-time co-workers in the labor movement during the years 1889-92, when he was a member of the executive committee of the Federated Trades Council, the central organization that preceded the present Labor Council. Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Thurman and a few other labor men originated the Australian ballot law of California, the first law of that kind in this country, which he succeeded in placing on the statute books after two strenuous sessions of the State Legislature. His principal assistant in lobbying for the measure was the late Judge Maguire. He was also general secretary of the White Boot and Shoe Makers' White Label League, which conducted a very successful campaign in his days against Chinese and non-union factories. He has at present a large coffee plantation some distance from Matagalpa, Nicaragua, and has visited the United States five times since he left San Francisco in 1892. He was much elated in being able to secure the addresses of a number of trade unionists who were once actively engaged with him in promoting trade unionism and who are still alive and active members of their respective unions.

The future of American democracy is the future of the American wage earner. To have an enlightened and patriotic citizenship we must protect the wages and standards of living of those who constitute the bulk of the citizens.—Prof. John R. Commons.

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